THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 652.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1767.

" Still be this Truth, this ſaving Truth confeſs'd,
" Britain is great, becauſe with Freedom bleſt;
" Her Prince is great, becauſe her People free,
" And Power here ſprings from public Liberty.
" Hail mighty Monarch of the free and great!
" Firm on the Baſis of a proſp'rous State.
" The Wealth, the Strength of happy Millions thine,
" United riſe, united ſhall decline.
" *For Time will come*, ſad Period of the brave,
" *When Britain's humble Prince ſhall rule the Slave:*
" *When Traffic vile ſhall ſtain the guilty Throne,*
" *And King's ſhall buy our Ruin and their own.*"

THIS a political maxim, that all government tends to deſpotiſm, and like the human frame brings at it's birth the latent ſeed which finally ſhall deſtroy the conſtitution. This is a melancholy truth—but ſuch is the lot of humanity. The art of an ingenious phyſician may, indeed, for a time illude the deſperate poiſon, the ſkill of an able patriot may prolong, awhile, the political exiſtence of a ſtate; but the conſtitution ſtill haſtens with increaſing velocity to inevitable death. This truth is founded in nature: Experience has, in every age, verefied this maxim of politics, and the approaching fate of our Mother Country ſhall but confirm the obſervation.

An inſatiable appetite, an enormous thirſt of deſpotic ſway is a threatning ſymptom and ſure preſage of the fatal cataſtrophe of the conſtitutional ſyſtem. A deſire of abſolute government prompts to the extenſion of legal authority, and ſtates, like men, are precipitated headlong, by a boundleſs ambition, from the giddy precipice of power into the gulph of ruin & deſtruction.——Oh Britain! hold thy cruel hand, ſuſpend the bloody ſword an inſtant, and while, with an out-ſtretched arm, thou art forcing from thy injured Colonies one Right after another, while even now thou art making the deſperate paſs, which ſtabs the very vitals of thy children, reflect one ſingle moment upon the unnatural, the brutal action; but if the diſmal ſcene of woe, thy ſons and daughters weltering in their infant blood, touch not thy adamantine heart, look back to diſtant ages, and ſee the riſe and fall of ancient kingdoms!—Behold their fate and learn thine own!——Such a retroſpective view of grandeur and declenſion in former ſtates will ſhow the genuine origin of a nation's glory and magnificence, and mark the putrid ſource of it's decline and final diſſolution. Remember, Britain! human nature is every where the ſame, and ſimilar effects will always flow from the ſame cauſe.——An extenſive commerce will produce opulence; riches create power; theſe united ſoon beget inſatiable luxury; luxury, opulence and power ſoon gender fell oppreſſion and a hideous offſpring; the next immediate conſequences, though various, according to the manners of the age and temper of the people, yet work certain death; political œconomy is quick deſtroyed, and ſudden deſolation ſhall ſwallow up the kingdom.

The powers of the human mind were never made for an unlimited juriſdiction over the extenſive realm of ſcience, neither was the ſceptre of civil ſociety form'd for arbitrary and univerſal empire. The political, like the animal body is in the beſt health, while the original conſtitution is kept pure and undebauch'd. But deſpotiſm has been the alluring ſyren, the inticing ſorcereſs of the moſt flouriſhing nations, whoſe hiſtories are inroll'd in the annals of fame. The boundleſs power of Rome was her mortal diſeaſe. Rome trod the path that leads up to the high and lofty tower of dominion: She tumbled head-long from the giddy elevation.—Britain now totters on the ſame dreadful precipice!—The Britiſh flag and Roman ſtandard flouriſh'd in the days of *public virtue*. The *one* was diſgrac'd and trampled under foot, when vice and tyranny rear'd their execrable heads, the *other* ſhall ſurely kiſs the duſt with like infamy.—But, methinks, I hear my injur'd countrymen exclaim ——What comfort doth this voice of prophecy afford? To know the deſtin'd wrath of an avenging GOD ſhall blaſt the head of Britain; to ſee our mother's honours kiſs the duſt, her children too become the ſlaves of miſcreant lordlings, to bear the galling yoke and cumberous load of mercileſs oppreſſors, doth rather add a tenfold pang to the keen anguiſh of our heart's diſtreſs. We! the ſons of glorious Sires who nobly bled for civil and religious liberty in fame's immortal field, who dauntleſs fought with many a crimſon wound the cauſe of freedom, and with many a bluſhing honor, godlike, won the victory of the day. We and our children muſt become the ignominious ſlaves of haughty, cruel and oppreſſive maſters!—And that Britain, at ſome future period, ſhall receive the full reward of all her crimes, her aggravated guilt and her abhorred oppreſſions is now the only word of peace and conſolation!—Think not, my countrymen! I meant to ſooth you into peace, or lull your fears of tyranny aſleep: too well I know the loſs of Liberty, the ſpectre of departed freedom, the terrors of approaching bondage will haunt you day & night, & harrow up your ſouls.—No conſolation can I whiſper to my fellow-ſlaves and countrymen: No lamp of hope and pleaſing expectation can I hold up to light our feet in this dark night of deep diſtreſs and woe.——Our fathers ſacrificed their blood—they died freemen—they purchas'd Liberty with death—they left the legacy of freedom to their offſpring.——We their ſons, ſhall leave the *royal* gift of bondage to our ſons and daughters.—Think you not, my brother-ſlaves, *our children will ariſe and call us bleſſed?*—The valor and the blood of our fore-fathers purchas'd their freedom.——The purple current of our noble anceſtors ſtill ſwells our veins——but oh the *Britiſh Virtue*'s fled!——the *ethereal ſpark* which fir'd our father's blood is quite extinct!—the flames of patriotiſm blaze no more!——Hence then all conſolation!——away!——

" ——Let no man ſpeak of comfort;
" Let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs,
" Make duſt our paper and with rainy eyes
" Write ſorrow on the boſom of the earth!
" Let's chuſe executors, and talk of wills!
" And yet not ſo—for what can we bequeath,
" Save our depoſed bodies to the ground?
" Our lands, our lives, and all are *Britain*'s
" And nothing can we call our own, but Death;
" And that ſmall model of the barren earth,
" Which ſerves as paſte & cover to our bones!"

vide pa. 730. HYPERION.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

You are at Liberty to publiſh the following Reflections, if nothing more important ſhould claim their Place in your circulating *uſeful Gazette.* NESTOR.

AMERICA! what a groan was there? Methinks the labouring continent heaves with agony, and her boundleſs foreſts ſhake as with a general tempeſt: *America!* thou proud walk of Liberty, for which our anceſtors laboured, wreſtled, bled, for which they ſo lately braved deſtruction in her frowns, armed with the terrors of a wintry ſky, and unappalled at death, tho' hourly menaced from the murd'rous arms of the inſidious and vengeful Savage; ſtill bleſt, ſupremely bleſt with Liberty, tho' lodged beneath a ſqualled hut, penurious, hungry, cold. O the humiliating viciſſitudes of mortal things! how rapid are the ſucceſſions of events which ſtagger faith, and poze credulity: *America*, which I dotingly beheld the future ſeat of virtue and ſcience, the reſidence of the polite arts, and the receptacle of heroes; will not promiſe that bleſſed æra, when ſhe ſhall awe a cowering world, and become the great Emporium of tributary nations. O ye degenerate Sons of ancient Americans! already has the wing of time bruſh'd away your budding honors? Where is the ſpirit of our great foreſathers? where is that generous ſentiment of Liberty, which animated their noble ſouls? alas diſſolved like a vapour, *like the baſeleſs fabrick of a viſion, has left not a wreck behind.* Where is the fell deſtroyer who hath plundered us of our ſpirits, and left us unfeeling and defenceleſs, and prepared to crown the triumphs of tyranny, and with all the puſillanimity of ſcarcely plaintive ſubmiſſion—extending our limbs to the ready ſhackles? O ye bleſſed *Parents of America!* ye ſhall not bluſh for me; I will not conſent to daſh the harp from your immortal hands, nor interrupt your jubilee; look down, I dare appeal to the bleſſed boſom of martyrs who parted with their ſouls to bleſs their progeny, look down, and if this heart for one execrable moment ſhall ceaſe to glow with the ſame divine fervour, when thoſe ſacred RIGHTS are endangered, which with ſo much labour, peril, care, ye have purchaſed and tranſmitted to your children; if then I baſely retreat, ſhrink beneath a Tyrant's nod, or give way to the burſting ruin; if I am ſo loſt, ſo wretched and ſo groveling, as e'en to waſte a coward thought on life, and not rather hunt for danger, and commit a rape on death, when *Slavery* is the damn'd alternative; may I be deem'd an alien to your precious blood, may the ghoſts of thoſe Heroes whoſe fame, whoſe virtues I have deſerted, ever ſtalk about me, haunt my ſteps, and blaſt me with their frowns: May the haggard conſcience of having betrayed my country, my poſterity to the iron yoke of cruel vaſſalage, make my days comfortleſs and rob my nights of repoſe: And to compleat the curſe, after a few meagre moments ſhall terminate my crawling exiſtence; when I am hidden in the duſt, and hope as the greateſt bleſſing to be utterly forgotten; may my children, *ſlaves* by my crime, by my folly, by my baſeneſs, how the thought harrows up my ſoul; may they preſerve me to infamy, and if perchance they diſcover the hated ſpot, where lurks my miſerable duſt in wiſh'd concealment; may they there, deteſt my timidity, execrate my barbarity, and mingling tears with bluſhes thus inſcribe the talking ſtone, faithful to the record of my ſhame;

Here lies a Traitor to his Country,
whom
Heaven's Anger made our *Father*;
he lived in evil Hour,
timid, ſupine and wretched;
Dying,
He to his Heirs bequeath'd
Shame and Remorſe,
Ruin of Fortune and of Reputation;
and as if theſe were not eno'
has left us
SLAVES,
and baſely manacled our Hands,
leſt we ſhould add to his Diſgrace
by ſtruggling for thoſe *Rights*
he gave away:
This unnatural Parent,
poorly bartered all POSTERITY,
to drag his Chain an Hour:
Were he not our Father
WE
could curſe him.

To the PRINTERS,

THE honorable Mr. Hutchinſon in his hiſtory of this province tells us, " That in 1634 the people *aſſerted* a greater right in the government than had hitherto been allowed to them"—and reſolv'd previous to the election of magiſtrates, " That none but the general court had power to make laws, appoint officers, raiſe monies and taxes" &c. and that they accordingly *ſettled the legiſlative body*, which with ſome immaterial exceptions continued as long as the charter laſted. His Honor further ſays, "That there was no expreſs proviſion for it in the (old) charter", and obſerves, " that the people ſuppos'd, and he might have added *with reaſon*, that *the natural rights of Engliſhmen reſerv'd to them* imply'd it". By the preſent charter a general court is conſtituted, to conſiſt of the governor, council and houſe of repreſentatives, who have power to make laws, &c. ſo that the *right* in government which our foreſathers *aſſerted* under the firſt charter, as being a part of the *natural rights* of Engliſhmen, is expreſly, in the preſent charter recognis'd to us: but had there been no ſuch expreſs proviſion for it in this charter, yet the natural rights of Engliſhmen reſerved to us would have imply'd it. If our fathers judg'd well, as I take it for granted they did, and the right of being repreſented in the legiſlative body was part of their *natural* rights as Engliſhmen, it follows

(*Turn to the laſt Page*) that

vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2

To the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent ſtate of the Britiſh domi[illegible] in America, and particularly of this province, calls aloud for our moſt ſerious attention. We are each of us deeply intereſted in the events of the preſent important period; and ſince we are embarked in one common cauſe, let us baniſh all diſcord from amongſt ourſelves. It is with pain that I remark the decreaſe of mutual confidence and harmony amongſt the inhabitants of this metropolis: Men, who were a few months paſt connected together by the pleaſing ties of love and friendſhip, are now totally eſtranged from each other; our unhappy ſituation has led us, perhaps, ſometimes to ſuſpect the innocent, only becauſe they happen in ſome circumſtances to differ from us in their ſentiments. Our opinions may in ſome ſenſe be ſaid to be part of our conſtitution. Thoſe who have a natural firmneſs and intrepidity, will take a ſhorter and more daring method to accompliſh their purpoſes; and from their ſanguine temperament, will unavoidably adopt ſuch meaſures as cannot obtain the approbation of thoſe who are habitually timid and irreſolute: but nevertheleſs both may be true friends to their country, and both may, tho' by different means, be ſtriving to bring about the ſame laudable deſigns. This contrariety, if we could ſometimes diveſt ourſelves of thoſe prejudices (which to ſpeak plainly, are moſt predominant in narrow minds) might be made productive of a moſt happy medium. Let me therefore recommend it to you, my fellow-citizens, to convene yourſelves together, and diſpaſſionately to conſult the Good of your country; throw away ſuſpicion, which when once indulged, will certainly be confirmed by circumſtances in themſelves altogether trivial. Our country has without doubt been greatly miſrepreſented to the Britiſh miniſtry and parliament. May thoſe who have done it, repent, reform, & obtain forgiveneſs from God & man.

Our buſineſs is to take a view of our preſent ſituation, and to apply the beſt remedies to our diſordered ſtate, which our united prudence can ſuggeſt — We are at preſent engaged in a trade with Great Britain which annually carries off, at the leaſt, one third more of ſilver and gold, than we are able by our utmoſt efforts to bring into the country, in the preſent circumſcribed ſtate of our commerce with other places. The Britiſh parliament, we hear have thought fit further to burthen us with an additional tax upon ſeveral articles which we import from the mother country. Now it is plain that the moſt tame ſubmiſſion to theſe taxations can never anſwer the ends propoſed by the Parliament, namely, to raiſe a revenue from our toil and induſtry, to ſupport officers independent of the people, in affluence and grandeur; for the balance being ſo greatly againſt us, the trade cannot poſſibly be of long continuance. — A conſtant draining of our money, without a ſufficient ſource of new ſupplies, will inevitably bring us to a ſtate of bankruptcy: And I cannot but believe, that all knowing men will, from this conſideration, as well as from humanity and a love of juſtice, refuſe appointments upon this eſtabliſhment: nay further, I am encouraged to hope they will faithfully repreſent to their friends in G. B* the certain pernicious conſequences of ſuch meaſures. Sure I am, that they will act unwiſely in loſing this opportunity of doing ſuch important ſervice to the mother country, and of endearing themſelves to the diſtreſſed inhabitants of theſe colonies.

I cannot avoid taking notice at this time of the declining ſtate even of thoſe few branches of buſineſs in which our labourers were ſome years paſt employed; particularly the ſhip-building buſineſs has been greatly injured of late, by the imprudent exportation of lumber; this town feels the ill conſequences of this folly, hundreds who were uſefully employed, are now deprived of the means of obtaining a ſupport by honeſt induſtry, and are therefore expoſed to thoſe vices which are the common attendants of idleneſs and want. — The importation of Engliſh refined ſugar has likewiſe greatly diſcouraged the manufacturing of ſugar in this country. — I might inſtance in ſeveral other kinds of manufactures which we have unwiſely forced out of our own hands; and though there may be ſome temporary advantages to private perſons concerned in theſe ruinous exportations and ſuperfluous importations, yet as we live one by another, we muſt all ſoon feel the miſfortunes that attend a general decay of buſineſs, and declenſion of induſtry. I would therefore moſtly adviſe, that we immediately come into a determination to uſe as few foreign manufactures as poſſible; and that we encourage, by every means, the manufacturing thoſe articles, on the importation of which heavy taxes are laid. And I would have this done not from a deſire of revenging the injury done us, by the laying on of thoſe burthenſome dutics, but from a full conviction of the neceſſity of ſuch a procedure.

Permit me to point out ſeveral branches of buſineſs which I think you may immediately engage in, which will be advantageous to the undertakers, and alſo a means of employing ſome of your induſtrious poor, who had much rather be put into a capacity of earning a ſubſiſtence, than receive it from your bounty.

Particularly the manufacturing of Glaſs; the proceſs is eaſily underſtood, and we have all the materials within our ſelves. A glaſs-houſe erected in this town would be nearly paid for by the value which would be given, the broken glaſs, which now is thrown about, as a nuiſance to the town. Many kinds of hard-ware may be made as good; and if a large quantity was required, would be as cheap as can be imported from Great-Britain. — Larger quantities of cordage may be made, and as Hemp of our own growth is annually increaſing, an encouragement may be given to the manufacturing of Duck and other Hempen-cloth. Painters oyls and colours may alſo be prepared amongſt us in quantities ſufficient, and probably in a ſhort time much cheaper than can be imported. To be brief, every day would, if we were once in earneſt, furniſh new fields for induſtry, which is the true baſis of public affluence and felicity, & the nurſe of freedom. If the above hints are regarded, and the meaſures pointed out vigorouſly reſolved upon, I will venture to foretell that Great-Britain will ſoon be convinced that Americans were not made to be her ſlaves. *Your's, Conciliator.*

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Brigantine Hannah, Capt. Robert Jarvis, from London, by whom we have the following Advices from the public Prints, viz.

LONDON July 14.

THE terms on which a certain Nobleman offered to come into the Adminiſtration, were certainly as follows.

1. The Duke of Richmond to go to Ireland.
2. Lord Albemarle to be at the head of the Army.
3. Mr. Yorke to be Lord Chancellor.
4. Mr. Conway to be Secretary of State for the Southern department.

Which were refuſed.

July 16. It was this Morning reported, that the Earl of Rockfort will be appointed to ſucceed the Rt. Hon. Mr. Conway as one of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State.

We hear circulars Letters are iſſued, in Obedience, to his Majeſty's Commands to all Biſhops, Suffragans, and Clergy, requiring them to make out compleat Liſts of all Papiſts or reputed Papiſts, in their reſpective Dioceſſes, &c. diſtinguiſhing their Sex, Ages, and occupation, and how long they have been reſident therein; — which Liſts are to be laid before the Houſe of Peers the firſt Day of next Seſſions of Parliament.

LONDON, July 21, 22.

It is ſaid that the Decree given in Scotland, in Favour of the Hamilton Family, is not final; and that an Appeal will be made next Seſſions to the Right Honourable Houſe of Peers for a Rehearing.

A patent is paſſing the great ſeal, appointing William Spry, Eſq; Governour of the Iſland of Barbadoes.

We are informed that there are eight eminent citizens who have already declared to ſtand candidates for the city of London at the enſuing election.

The iſland of Tercera, the largeſt but one of the Azores, it is ſaid, is to be ceded to Britain, in ſatisfaction for the late aids furniſhed to Portugal. This iſland can boaſt of a ſoil fit for the production of corn, cattle, and poultry; but its wine is very deſpicable. It has a good harbour, and lies in the Atlantic ocean, about half way between Europe and America.

Letters from Chatham mention, that Orders were received, by Expreſs from the Admiralty, at that Yard, not to break up the Monmouth Man of War of 70 Guns, as was formerly ordered; but to take into Dock and re-ſurvey her, and reduce her to a 60 gun.

Mr. Almon, in Piccadilly, has purchaſed Mr. Wilkes's Hiſtory of England, which is ſaid to be a Continuation of Rapin, from the Revolution to the preſent Time.

We hear ſome late unjuſtifiable Proceedings of the French and Spaniards, in the Weſt-Indies, have occaſioned ſome Repreſentations to be made by our Ambaſſadors at their reſpective Courts; the Anſwers to which have been tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretaries of State and are ſaid to be very favourable towards a ſpeedy Redreſs of thoſe Grievances.

We hear the baſis of the new Miniſtry is founded on a coalition between the Duke of Bedford, Duke of Newcaſtle, Marquis of Rockingham, and the Hon. Mr. George Grenville, who are to have the forming thereof; but none of the above gentlemen (except the Marquis of Rockingham) will have any poſt in the adminiſtration. — The terms are to be carried to a great perſonage this day, for his approbation.

LONDON, July 21.

We are credibly informed, that ſome diſpatches have been ſent to the Right Hon. Earl Temple, and the Hon. Mr. Dowdeſwell, relating to the intended change in the Adminiſtration.

We hear from Sheffield, that upwards of thirty prime hands, in the iron and ſteel manufactures, have within theſe few days, been engaged for the American colonies.

It is ſaid the Earl of Chatham will ſhortly ſet out for the South of France, for the recovery of his health; and it is reported Mr. Alderman Beckford will accompany him thither, for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health.

It is confidently ſaid that the Earl of Chatham has reſigned his place.

It is alſo ſaid that the Marquis of Rockingham is to be at the head of the Treaſury.

We are told his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle is to have ſome conſiderable employment. And yeſterday many of thoſe who are to compoſe the new Miniſtry dined with his Grace at Claremont.

We hear that Lord Clive has brought over, and preſented to his Majeſty, a fine ſword ſet with diamonds, and a fine pearl necklace, for her Majeſty, both of very conſiderable value. He has likewiſe brought a fine diamond as a preſent from the Nabob to his Majeſty, of immenſe value, and many curioſities of that country.

Lord Clive made a preſent of 20 guineas to the man on board the Britannia who firſt diſcovered the Britiſh land. His Lordſhip has alſo made preſents to his phyſicians and ſurgeon, to a large amount, for the great care they took of him.

NEW-YORK.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

PLEASE to inſert in your next Paper, the following Paragraph, publiſhed in ſeveral late Papers, as having been written from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in Boſton; and ſubjoin to it, the Remarks I herewith ſend you. I propoſe to ſend for your next Week's Paper, ſome Strictures, upon the Extracts from Mr. Oakes's Sermon, publiſhed in the Boſton Evening Poſt of September 7.(b)

BOSTON, September 7.

A letter of the 13th of June, from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in Boſton, ſays, "It is Lord Mansfield's Opinion, that the Authors of the Riots and ſeditious Pieces in America, ſhould be ſent for to England, and there tried for Treaſon; particularly the Writer of a Pamphlet, ſometime ſince publiſhed in Boſton; againſt which Author there is particular Evidence for his ſeditious and treaſonable Speeches in an American Aſſ—y."†

[*Many Extracts of Letters to the like Purpoſe, have frequently appeared in the Papers. — I cannot but think it injurious, and of bad Tendency, to inſert any Thing of the like Import, without giving the Name of the Writer, or adding ſome Reflection or Notification to antidote his Poiſon. I am convinced, if the Names of theſe Writers were to be publiſhed, we ſhould find them of the Party, who have all along uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to enforce the Stamp Act, to prevent its Repeal, to clog that Repeal with diſguſting Circumſtances, and leave the Root of the Evil behind, which is likely to be productive of a Thouſand Miſchiefs, and may perhaps end in the Deſtruction of the Britiſh Empire. The Writer of that Letter, and indeed moſt of the Writers of that Party, particularly the infamous Author of a late Pamphlet, printed in London, and reprinted in Boſton, entitled, *The Conduct of the late Adminiſtration examined, &c.* treats the Engliſh Conſtitution as a Thing of nought, not worth their leaſt Regard: If he is really acquainted with Lord Mansfield's Opinion, and if that Opinion is, that the Authors of the Riots, and the Writers of the Pieces he is pleaſed to call ſeditious, ſhould be ſent for to England, and there tried for Treaſon — He ſhould have told us by what Law, or Rule of Proceeding, a Man ſhould be ſent for Trial from the Place where the Fact he is charged with is committed. Would not this be directly flying in the Face of thoſe Laws of which the People of England have ever been the moſt tenacious, and have ſtruggled thro' the moſt Difficulties to obtain and preſerve? Would it not be depriving the Subject, (perhaps ſome of the moſt worthy, who will ever be the moſt Obnoxious to a corrupt Miniſtry,) of thoſe Advantages the Law intended, and expreſsly gives him, a Trial by a Jury of his Neighbours, and of their Evidence in his Favour?]

(a) *vid pa. 731.*

BOSTON, September 28.

The Great and General Court which ſtood Prorogued to Wedneſday the 14th Day of October, is by Proclamation further Prorogued to Wedneſday the 25th Day of November next.

We hear that his Excellency the Right Honorable William Campbell, Governor of Halifax, is ſoon expected to arrive here from thence.

They write from New-York, that the Dyſentry or Bloody Flux prevails greatly in that City, it is attended with little or no Fever.

* Great Britain. † Aſſembly. (a) vide pa 731

‡ Jamaicis jun. ¶ vide the Duties page 735

** It was afterwards reſolved by The Lords to ſend For them Over. vid, page 436 Vol. 2 & pa, 702.

In Captain Jarvis came Paſſengers the Rev. Mr. Moſes Badger, & the Rev. Mr. Beach: who ſome Time ſince went to England for Epiſcopal Ordination: The former an Itinerant Miſſionary in the Province of New Hampſhire, the latter for New-Brunſwick in New-Jerſey.

Captains Marſhall, Davies, and Watt, were to leave London for this Port, about the Middle of Auguſt.

It is apprehended, that the detaining of the July Packet at Falmouth on the arrival of one from New-York, was occaſioned by the Proceedings of the Aſſembly of New-York, ſent by ſaid Packet: This Conjecture is founded partly on the following Paragraphs taken from the London Chronicle of the 14th and 16th of July, viz.

New-York, June 11. Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to give his Aſſent to three Acts paſſed this Seſſion, viz.

An Act granting to his Majeſty the Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds, for furniſhing Neceſſaries for the Troops quartered within this Colony; and for paying Capt. Phillip Martin the Loſſes he ſuſtained in the Houſe of Major James on the Firſt of November 1765.

An Act to impower Commiſſioners to ſettle a Line of Juriſdiction, between this Colony, and the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

An Act to revive the ſeveral Acts therein mentioned, relating to abſconding & fraudulent Debtors.

The Legiſlature of New-York, has voluntarily paſſed the Bill, for providing for the troops conformable to the act of parliament, induced by a ſenſe of the juſtice and propriety of that law, without any previous knowledge of the late ſteps taken here to inforce a compliance. — A clear demonſtration of the wiſdom of the meaſures purſued, which were rather calculated for allowing time to the colonies to return to reaſon and their duty, than for proceeding with violence againſt them.

The following Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, to his Friend in this Town, we are requeſted to inſert.

London, June 17, 1767.

——"Yeſterday the Bills for ſuſpending the Legiſlation of New-York until ſaid Colony ſhall comply with the Mutiny Act, and for Eſtabliſhing a Board of Cuſtoms, were read the ſecond Time in the Houſe of Lords; — and the Bill of commercial Taxation paſs'd in the ſame Houſe to be engroſs'd.

With reſpect to providing for the Troops, no Oppoſition is to reaſonable becauſe none can be ſo effectual, as that which procured the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, viz. the general Engagement to import no Goods from England, till ſuch a Taxation be removed or diſclaimed by the Repeal of the Act. And the Efficacy of this Mode of Oppoſition could never be more aſſuredly depended upon than at preſent; becauſe that the Manufacturers can but barely ſupport themſelves under the preſent Scarcity of Proviſions and ſlackneſs of Trade, which is ſo great a Diſcouragement, that altho' Wool never was dearer in England than now, yet Cloths are 20 per Cent. cheaper than ever was known: So that ſhould your Demand ceaſe for a Year or two; the utmoſt you can deſire would be effected for you here without any unconſtitutional Oppoſition on your Parts: This Method of Proceeding will have this good Effect beſides, viz. that you will have a good Price for all your dead Stock (by interchange with one another for Aſſortment) which would always have been unprofitable — you would collect in your Debts, and bring your Debts in England to a cloſe, before you run any further into Debt; ſo that the Balance would hereby be bro't about in your Favour, which without ſome ſuch Method muſt be forever againſt you."

Tueſday being the Anniverſary of His Majeſty's Coronation, the Guns at Caſtle-William, and at the Batteries in this Town, were fired at Noon: His Excellency the Governor's Troop of Guards and Company of Cadets, as alſo the Regiment of Militia, with the Train of Artillery, were muſtered, and marched into King-Street, where they perform'd their ſeveral Firings to general Acceptation.

Wedneſday Capt. Wimble ſail'd from hence for North-Carolina, in whom went Paſſenger the Hon. Martin Howard, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of that Place, with his Lady.

We hear from the County of Hampſhire, that on Tueſday laſt the worthy Major HAWLEY, who nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late Troubles of America, as a true Patriot and faithful Repreſentative, was diſmiſſed from the Bar by the Judges of the Superiour Court then ſitting, for a Publication ſigned by himſelf called "a faithful & impartial Account of the Proceedings of that Court in the County of Berkſhire", printed ſome Months ſince in the Evening Poſt. * *A private Station is a Poſt of Honor, in Times when "a Poſt of Honor is a private Station."*

Friday laſt died here, Joſeph Dudley, Eſq; Attorney at Law. His Funeral will be attended at Roxbury To-morrow at 4 o'Clock.

Wedneſday Evening laſt, we had a very ſevere Storm of Rain, with ſome Thunder and Lightning, and very high Wind, at E. & N. E. and it being very dark, two Men, Father and Son, belonging to Stoneham, returning home, miſs'd their Way, and were both found dead the next Morning, the former near home, and the latter in a Claypit at Medford — many Veſſels were drove aſhore, but the Damage ſuſtain'd we have not yet receiv'd the Particulars of.

Monday Night laſt three Priſoners broke out of the New-Goal in this Town: They had been convicted of Thieving, one of them, viz. John Jones, a notorious Offender; another named James Smith, and the other James Kent, who all made their Eſcape.

We hear that the Fellow who plundered and ſet fire to Mr. Rockwood's Houſe at Wrentham, and afterwards went to Charleſtown and hired a Horſe, under pretence of going to Marblehead after a Deſerter, as has been mentioned already, was purſued and taken at Pownalborough, and committed to Goal at Caſco-Bay.

Juſt imported from *London* in Captain *Jarvis*, and to be ſold by

GEORGE GREEN,

At his Shop lately improved by Captain *Forbes*, at the Corner of *Williams*'s Court — near the Town-Houſe,

A Beautiful aſſortment of all kinds of Winter Goods, and others — ſuch as Linnens, Woollens, Cottons, Silks, &c. &c. — too many to be particularly mentioned in an advertiſement, which will be ſold at the very loweſt rates —

Thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom may depend on being well us'd. *Sept.* 28, 1767.

CASH given for FLAX SEED, by *ROBERT GOULD* at his Store in Back-Street near the Mill-Bridge.

On THURSDAY NEXT,
TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
An Aſſortment of European Goods,
conſiſting of Woolens, Linnens Silks, &c. &c. ſome Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel — a neat Collection of Books — Watches, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold Cheap for Caſh,
A ſecond-hand Chaiſe, with Harneſs compleat. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

On TUESDAY the 6th of *October*,
At One o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, in King-Street,
The Sloop Milton-Packet,
as ſhe now lays at Mr. *John Webb*'s Wharff, burthen 86 Tons, 16 Months old, is well found, and a prime Sailer. — An Inventory of her Stores may be ſeen in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On TUESDAY the 6th of *October*,
At Eleven o'Clock,
Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
At *Minot*'s T.
100 Barrels Turpentine —
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY the 8th of *October*,
At Three o'Clock Afternoon;
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.
A Variety of faſhionable Broad Cloths, German Serges, Forreſt Cloths, Ratteens, Bearſkins, Duffils, Friſes, ſuperfine crimſon figur'd Velvet, black Pluſh, very fine Iriſh Linnens, Mens, Womens and Children's worſted and cotton Hoſe, &c. &c. Boxes of 10 & 8 Window Glaſs, a Parcel of Braziery Ware, a few Barrels of Brown Sugars, ſome Houſe Furniture, Silver Watches, &c. &c.
J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.
☞ Sale to begin exactly at Three o'Clock.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On MONDAY the 5th Day of *October* next,
At 11 o'Clock, A. M.
The Leaſe of a Wharff, commonly call'd *Treet*'s Wharff, with three Stores, and a Cooper's Shop thereon, all in good Repair: For further Particulars, enquire at Mr. *Pice*'s Store on ſaid Wharff, where the Conditions of Sale may be ſeen. *N. B.* The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

——*PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE*——
(NORTH-END)
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
By JOHN GERRISH,
At his Vendue-Office, &c.
A Great Variety of Articles, freſh Imported, &c.

☞ Conſtant Attendance given at ſaid Office, and Goods received in for Sale, at any Time of Day or Night. —

☞ The Sale to begin THIS DAY, at 6 o'Clock.

Imported from *LONDON*, in Captain *Jarvis*, and to be ſold by
Hannah & Hepzibah Carnes,
At their Shop adjoining to Mr. *Bagnall*'s
A Variety of Muffs and Tippets, Ermin for Cloaks, black, blue, crimſon and white ſprigg'd Sattins; black and white Capuchin Silks, and a Variety of other Fall Goods — with all ſorts of Millenary, which are made by them.

N. B. Any of the above Goods may likewiſe be had at their Shop in Hanover Street near Mr. *John Smith*'s.

To be Sold *Cheap* for Caſh,
Sundry CABLES, made of the beſt Yarns, new and twice-laid, from 6½ to 9 Inches: Enquire at Mr. *McNeil*'s Rope-Walk, near Fort-Hill.

IF thoſe who are indebted to Mr. *George Bray*, will pay what they owe him, to me his Attorney, on or before the 26th Day of next Month, they will ſave me the Trouble of ſending, and themſelves of paying a MONITOR, who will at leaſt remind them, that in ancient Times, People were deſired to "OWE NO MAN ANY THING, BUT TO LOVE ONE ANOTHER"; Which I believe is as obligatory, I am ſure as neceſſary to be obſerved now as it was then; eſpecially conſidering Mr. *Bray*'s repeated Loſſes by Fire, his having a large Family to maintain, and alſo being a long Time out of Buſineſs.

Boſton, Sept. 26, 1767. JOHN BALL.

N. B. Beware of ſuing, for no further Warning will be given. J. B.

Stray'd or ſtolen from a Paſture of Captain *Fenton*'s, near *Charleſtown* Neck, on Saturday laſt, a large brown Horſe, about 15 Hands high, hagg Mane, bob Tail, and a ſmall Star in his Forehead, broken winded, trots all in a Carriage, and has a very ſlow eaſy Pace in a Saddle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him to ſaid *Fenton*, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid.

A Wet Nurſe with a good Breaſt of Milk would go into a Family to ſuckle. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
By *Moſes Deſhon*,
Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,
A Variety of European Goods,
Houſhold Furniture, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,
ENTERED IN.

Harris & Butler from New-London: Guppy and Mott from Annapolis-Royall: Atwood from Halifax: Mitchill from Louiſbourg: Somes from Guadaloupe; Sigourney & Sigourney from Monſt-Chriſts: Swain from Honduras: White from Newcaſtle; Skimmer from Briſtol: and Jarvis from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Freeman & Burnham for New-London: Hubbel for New-Haven; Lock & Wing for Rhode-Iſland: Parker & Stone for Philadelphia: Somes and Hudſon for Halifax: Wendell for New-Providence: Skillings for South-Carolina: M'Neil for Quebec: Grove for Annapolis-Royal: Davis & Kent for W. Indies: Given for Africa: Smith for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Butler for New-London; Dickey for Nova-Scotia.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt, Nineteen Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Twelve.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 17 *m. after*	3	*Friday*, 48 *m. after*	6
Tueſday, 7 *m. after*	4	*Saturday*, 40 *m. aft.*	7
Wedneſday, 37 *m. aft.*	4	*Lord's-day*, 36 *m. aft.*	8
Thurſday, 30 *m. aft.*	5	*First Q.* 30 *Day* 5 *Mo.*	

* *In which Piece He reflects on the Conduct of Judge Hutchinſon and the other Judges in the Treal of ſome Priſoners) and* ~~miſrepreſents~~ *inſinuates that they were Partial, vide Philenthropy Answer page 690-694 698, wherein are Hawley's Words. pa. 694.*

vid. acc. of ye Riot page 272

vid the Billeting act page 274 Vol 2

vid Reſolves pa. 710 Page 719 (a)

vid the Reſolves pa. 710 ye act page 735 (b)

vid the act pa. 53 (c) vid the Billeting act page 274 Vol. 2

vide Pa 726

that the people of New-York who are Englishmen are entitled to the same right; and to deprive them of their general court, which is effectually done if their power of legislation is suspended, is to deprive them of their *natural* rights as Englishmen—tho' I must own I cannot see why the rights of *nature* should be appropriated or confin'd to *Englishmen*.

His Honor upon another occasion says in his history, that "the allegiance of English subjects by a general rule of law is not consider'd as local but perpetual & *unalienable*": Whether this doctrine will admit of the least doubt or not, I take not upon me to question at present; I presume however that no one will say that any people are bound by *allegiance* when they are not *protected* in the enjoyment of their *natural* rights: If in the nature of things, protection and allegiance imply each other, it is equally unjustifiable for the Prince to withhold protection as for the people to withdraw allegiance: In either case one essential tie of government is broken, and the obligation which is forever mutual ceases. This is so obvious to every man who has had leisure to think at all of the nature and end of government, that it would have been needless to have mention'd it, but to check the impetuosity of some men, who seem to take a pleasure in anticipating a severe treatment of the American colonies; and are frequently talking of a suspension of the legislative of New-York as in effect already done: Surely these men do not well consider the consequences that might attend the bare hinting so extraordinary a step: They cannot think that the people of New-York would remain perfectly quiet to be depriv'd of the power of legislation, or what is the same thing, to be oblig'd by an act of their own to give it up.—Besides, New-York does not stand alone: the same conditions are requir'd of her sister colonies, and they will all be called to the same tryal: As the matter is not yet determined that we know of, having no other authority than a News-Paper, it is in my opinion imprudent if not dangerous to mention it even as a *probable* thing: We ought rather to suppose, till we are convinc'd to the contrary, that there is more wisdom left in the British nation, than to pursue a measure as impolitick as it would be unjust: nothing would tend more to hasten an event which it behoves Great-Britain as much as it does the colonies as long as possible to protract: There needs not a spirit of prophecy to foresee that the event I mean will in the course of things take place; how soon! GOD only knows: The surest way to prolong it is to cultivate a union between Great-Britain & America—The colonies are, and no doubt ever will remain united: Those who have been endeavoring by falsly representing them to the mother country, to alienate her affections, like Solomon's mad man, are casting about fire brands for sport: It is too late to think of enslaving America: I pray God that Britain may never be convinc'd of the truth of it by attempting to effect it. ——The government of every colony, says the historian aforementioned, may be consider'd as the *effigies parva* of the mother state: This is speaking as modestly as she can in reason desire: But how the government of New-York can be consider'd as even the *effigies minima* of Great-Britain, WITHOUT A LEGISLATIVE, is hard to conceive.

VESPASIAN.

TO BE SOLD,

About 30 Thousand of choice White Oak Plank, 2, 2½ and 3 Inch——Also a Parcel of White Oak Barrel Staves.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Essex*, to examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Capt. *Timothy Rogers*, late of *Glocester*, deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months being allow'd therefor, hereby give Notice, That we shall attend the said Business the first Wednesdays and Thursdays of the six ensuing Months, from 9 o'Clock Beforenoon of each Day, at the House of *Nath. Sergent*, Innholder in *Glocester*.

Nathaniel Kinsman,
John Low.
Samuel Whittemore.

Glocester, 16th Sept. 1767.

Wanted Immediately,

A Sett of good Hands, to load and tend on a Gundalo; inquire of *William Hunt*.

Newport, Rhode-Island, August 28, 1767.

Ran away from *Benjamin Brenton*, a short thick Negro Man named LONDON, has lost his Toes off both Feet. Whoever brings said Negro to his Master, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all Charges paid.

IMPORTED and SOLD By

Samuel Fletcher,

6-4rs. Bearskins, Beaver Coatings, strip'd Lincys, ¾ & ⅞ Blankets, best white Flannel, Bays, ¾ Bed Quilts, an Assortment of Broad Cloths, Kerseys, German Serges, Duroys, &c. with Trimmings; a fine Assortment of Mens and Womens Hose, Women's neat black Russel and Silk Shoes, Winter Stuffs, Capuchin Silks, printed Linnens, beautiful copper-plate furniture Paper for Rooms, neat Looking-Glasses, Irish Linnens, pound Silk and Thread, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Russels, Camblets, Handkerchiefs, Garlix, Caps, beautiful flower'd and plain Lutestrings, Buckram, Ozenbrigs, &c.—— ☞ ALSO, Best Bohea and Hyson Tea, Spices, Pepper, Salt-Petre, Mustard, Isinglass, Raisins, 18 inch Pipes, French Indigo, a very fine Assortment best Glass and China Ware very cheap, japanned lacquer'd and Mahogony Ware, and a Variety of Baskets, all very neat; best cut and silvered Crewit Stands, Knives and Forks, gilt Buttons, and a Variety Cutlery Ware and many other Articles in the English Goods & Grocery Way, all at a very low Advance.

A Store near the Bridge on Long Wharff, to be Sold, enquire of Edes & Gill.

Barbados Rum, and Sugars by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Bohea Tea,
Cotton Wool by the Bag,
New Flour,
Indigo.
☞ Dumb FISH.

Russia Duck,
Pitch, Tar and, Cordage.
Long & short Pipes.
Sole Leather.
English Steel.
With,

A General Assortment of English Goods and Hard Ware.

Many of the above Articles, will be Exchang'd for New England Rum,

By Samuel Allyne Otis,

At Store No. 5 South-Side of the Town-Dock.

TO BE SOLD,

By FRANCIS GREEN,

At his Store in King-Street;

*P*Hiladelphia Bar Iron—Also a few Pipes choice Fayal Wine, very cheap.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of *Samuel Parkman*, late of *Boston*, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accompts to *Job Bradford*, and *Thomas Loyd*, Administrators on said Estate: And all those that are indebted to said Estate are desired forthwith to pay the same to said Administrators, as they are determined to settle said Estate as soon as possible. *Boston*, 14th *Sept.* 1765.

WHEREAS in the Time of Divine Service Yesterday, the House of the Subscriber was broke open, and the following Things stolen from thence, viz. a Chocolate-colour Coat and Jacket trim'd with Brass Buttons, a cloth-colour'd cut-velvet Jacket with white Buttons, a Pair Wash-Leather Breeches with white Buttons, five Silver Tea-Spoons, and one large ditto, mark'd G. P. *Whoever shall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be convicted, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by*

JOHN PRESCOTT.

Concord, September 14, 1767.

To be Sold at the Sterling Cost,

AN elegant Edition of Mrs. *Macauley*'s History of *England*.

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient End of a House, with a Pair of half Pace Stairs, Yard, Well and Garden, at the Westerly Part of *Boston*. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A Number of Blacksmith's Tools. Inquire of *Thomas Baker*.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estates of *John Ridgway*, late of *Boston*, Bricklayer, deceas'd, or *Isaac Ridgway*, late of *Boston*, Innholder, deceas'd, are desir'd to bring in their Accounts to *Bridget Ridgway*, of said *Boston*, Administratrix to said Estates.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE and Sold by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Half a Pistareen *the single Pound, and cheaper by the Hundred Weight.*

Whereas the Great and General Court laid a Tax of Three half Pence per Acre upon all the Lands in the Town of *Ashburnham*, in the County of *Worcester*, annually for the Space of three Years, from the 25th Day of *January* 1764, *Sixty Pounds* whereof to be annually applied to and for the Payment of the Minister's Salary there, and the Residue toward finishing the Public Meeting House there; and for repairing the public Road through said Town, from and after the aforesaid 25th Day of *January*, which Tax hath been duly assessed and committed to Messi'rs *Samuel Wilder*, *Samuel Nichols* and *Elisha Coolidge*, Collectors of said Tax; and notwithstanding a considerable Part of said Tax is yet unpaid: *THESE are therefore to notify said delinquent Proprietors and other Persons holding Lands in said Town, that their Lands will be sold unless speedy Payment be made to said Collectors.* Dated at *Ashburnham*, the 14th Day of *September*, 1767.

William Joyner, Samuel Wilder, } Assessors.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

A Good House, and the Land under and adjoining to the same in Haverhill, near the Middle of the Town, very convenient for a Shop-keeper, which lately belonged to Mr. John Sawyer, deceas'd—It has four good Rooms on a Floor, a good Well and Garden Spot, with a Barn and Warehouse.—The Vendue to be at said House on Monday the Twenty-eighth Day of September 1767, Four of the Clock in the Afternoon—Conditions of Sale to be seen at the same Time and Place.

PETER PAGE

N. B. The Terms of Sale will be made very easy for the Purchaser.

To be Sold, enquire of Edes & Gill,

A handsome House in Boston, situated in a most agreeable Part of the Town, and hath every Conveniency to be desir'd.

Adino Paddock,

At his Shop in Common-Street,

HAS to sell several second-hand Chaises. ☞ He carries on the Coach and Chaise-making Business, as usual, in all its Branches; and will take old Chaises in part Pay for new.—Neat's-Foot Oil, and Horse Nets to sell.

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk wants a Place in a Gentleman's Family: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy Negro Girl, 20 years Old. Enquire of the Printers.

William Davidson,

GARDENER;

In Seven-Star-Lane, BOSTON;

Offers for Sale this Fall, or next Spring.

A Collection of young grafed, and Inoculated English Fruit Trees,—— Of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricocks and Nectaries; also white Muscadine Grape Vines, red and white Dutch Currant Bushes, and English Gooseberry Bushes, double Rose Bushes, Asparagus Plants of the early large Sort, Box for Edgings of Walks, and Sixty Sorts of Flower Plants and Seeds —— Also Garden Seeds Imported from England, and Seeds sowed here more suitable for the West-Indies—All Sorts of dried sweet Herbs, with Garlick and Shalloots, Balm & Time Plants—And various Sorts of Flower Plants proper to plant this Fall, &c. All warranted good, and at the very lowest Price by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

☞ See the Resolves page 710—719—748